

Replication Archive
Goldstein, Rivers, and Tomz
International Organization 61 (2007)

This archive contains data, computer code, and output to replicate the analysis in Judith L. Goldstein, Douglas Rivers, and Michael Tomz, "Institutions and International Relations: Understanding the Effects of the GATT and the WTO on World Trade," *International Organization 61* (Winter 2007): 37–67. The files in this archive are also available at <http://www.stanford.edu/~tomz>

All analyses were conducted using Stata Statistical Software version 9.2. The command files were verified on both Unix and Windows operating systems.

DATA: This archive contains one dataset, `GRT_IO_2007.dta`, in Stata format. The contents of the file are as follows:

```

obs:      381,656
vars:      25                               15 Jul 2007 18:22
size:     48,470,312 (55.2% of memory free)
-----
variable name   storage   display   value   variable label
                 type     format    label
-----
name_1          str33    %33s      NAME_1
name_2          str33    %33s      NAME_2
tomz_1          int      %10.0g    Code for country 1
tomz_2          int      %10.0g    Code for country 2
directed_dyad~d float    %9.0g     FE: one for each directed dyad
year            int      %10.0g    YEAR
imports         float    %9.0g     Imports: log of 1967 US$
gatt_1          str7     %9s       GATT: Status of country 1
gatt_2          str7     %9s       GATT: Status of country 2
gatt35_1        byte     %10.0g    GATT35_1
gatt35_2        byte     %10.0g    GATT35_2
colorbit        byte     %8.0g     COL: In same colonial orbit
currencyunion   byte     %10.0g    Strict currency union (Rose)
gsp             byte     %8.0g     GSP: Exists in dyad
ptarecip        byte     %8.0g     Reciprocal PTA
ptanonrecip     byte     %8.0g     Non-reciprocal PTA
distance        float    %9.0g     GEO: Log of distance (km)
share_border    byte     %10.0g    GEO: Countries share land border
landlocked      byte     %8.0g     GEO: # of landlocked countries
island          byte     %8.0g     GEO: Number of islands
land_area       float    %9.0g     GEO: Log Product land area
share_language  byte     %10.0g    CULT: Main language in common
gdp             float    %9.0g     ECON: GDP Log product ('67 USD)
industrial_both byte     %8.0g     ECON: Both industrial
industrial_none byte     %8.0g     ECON: None industrial
-----
Sorted by:  name_1 name_2 year

```

Case identifiers:

`name_1` and `name_2`: The names of the first and second countries in the dyad
`tomz_1` and `tomz_2`: The 3-digit identification code that uniquely identifies each country
`directed_dyad_id`: The 6-digit identification code that uniquely identifies each dyad
`year`: The year of the observation, ranging from 1945 to 2004

Economic variables:

`imports`: Natural log of imports by country 1 from country 2, in constant 1967 US dollars
`gdp`: Natural log of the product of the GDP's of the two countries in constant 1967 US dollars
`industrial_both`: Both countries in the dyad are classified by the IMF as "industrial"
`industrial_none`: Neither country in the dyad is classified by the IMF as "industrial"

GATT participation variables (see the article for details):

`gatt_1` and `gatt_2`: The GATT participation status of the first and second countries in the dyad
These two variables are string, not numeric, have the following possible values:

<code>orig</code>	Formal member – an original/founding member of GATT
<code>art33</code>	Formal member – entered the GATT through Article XXXIII
<code>art26:5</code>	Formal member – entered the GATT through Article XXVI(5)
<code>wto</code>	Formal member – joined the World Trade Organization
<code>col</code>	Nonmember participant – colonial participant in the GATT
<code>df</code>	Nonmember participant – de facto participant in the GATT
<code>prov</code>	Nonmember participant – provisional member of the GATT
<code>out</code>	Non-participant – not part of the organization

The dataset also indicates the invocation of Article XXXV of the GATT or its current, Article XIII of the World Trade Organization

`gatt35_1`: Indicates whether country 1 invoked Article XXXV or Article XIII against country 2
`gatt35_2`: Indicates whether country 2 invoked Article XXXV or Article XIII against country 1

Other international agreement variables (see the article for details):

`colorbit`: The countries in the dyad are in the same colonial orbit
`currencyunion`: The countries have a strict currency union, as defined by Andrew Rose
`gsp`: Trade in the dyad is subject to the Generalized System of Preferences
`ptarecip`: The countries in the dyad have a reciprocal preferential trade agreement
`ptanonrecip`: The countries in the dyad have a nonreciprocal preferential trade agreement

Geographic and cultural variables (see the article for details):

`distance`: The natural log of the distance, in kilometers, between the centroids of the two countries
`share_border`: The countries in the dyad share a land border
`landlocked`: The number of landlocked countries in the dyad (0, 1, or 2)
`island`: The number of island nations in the dyad (0, 1, or 2)
`land_area`: The natural log of the product of the land areas of the two countries, in square kilometers
`share_language`: The countries in the dyad have the same primary language

COMPUTER CODE: The archive contains ...

`GRT_IO_2007.do`, a Stata command file that loads `GRT_IO_2007.dta`, creates new variables, and replicates all tables in the article.

`rc_spline.ado`, a Stata program that computes restricted cubic splines. This program, written by William D. Dupont and W. Dale Plummer, Jr. of Vanderbilt University, is called by `GRT_IO_2007.do`

`rc_spline.hlp` is a Stata help file that provides more details about `rc_spline.ado`.

LOG FILES: The archive contains one log file, `GRT_IO_2007.log`, which contains all output associated with the article.

REPLICATION PROCEDURE: To replicate the analysis in the article, deposit the dataset and computer code into a single folder, establish that folder as Stata's working directory, and type `do GRT_IO_2007` at the Stata command prompt. The program will generate a log file and `Figure1.ps`, a postscript version of the figure in the article. (This replication procedure will overwrite any copy of `GRT_IO_2007.log` that exists in the working directory. If you would like to save the original log file for reference, be sure to rename the original log file or store it in a different directory.)

Please direct any questions to Michael Tomz, Stanford University, email tomz@stanford.edu